

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

TRADE ASSOCIATES INC.,
a Washington corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

FUSION TECHNOLOGIES INC.,
a Washington corporation,

Defendant.

CASE NO. C09-5804 RJB

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS
MOTION FOR PARTIAL
SUMMARY JUDGMENT AS TO
JOINT OR SOLE INVENTORSHIP

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment as to Joint or Sole Inventorship of United States Patent No. 6,503,612 (Patent '612). Dkt. 86. The Court has considered the motion, response, reply, and relevant documents herein.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The underlying facts of this case are known to the Court and the parties, and will not be repeated herein. See Dkt. 71. Plaintiff has filed previously moved for summary judgment on the issue of inventorship requesting that this Court find that (1) Mr. Bang Fang Lin is the sole true

1 inventor of the subject matter claimed in United States Patent '612 because he alone conceived
2 the subject matter of the patent, and (2) Shawn Copeland, president of Fusion Technologies, Inc.,
3 is not an inventor or co-inventor of the subject matter claimed in the patent '612 patent. Dkt. 67.
4 Plaintiff further requested that this Court issue an Order directing the Director of the United
5 States Patent and Trademark Office to issue a certificate correcting the inventorship of the '612
6 Patent by removing Mr. Copeland's name as inventor and substituting the name of Bang Fang
7 Lin. *Id.* Plaintiff's motion and request for relief was denied. Dkt. 71. The Court found that "[i]t
8 is apparent that the parties dispute the extent of contributions, if any, of Mr. Copeland and Mr.
9 Lin in the conception of Patent '612. Taking into consideration the presumption of validity
10 afforded Mr. Copeland as the named inventor, and the burden of proof on Defendant, the Court
11 finds there are genuine issues of fact precluding a finding that Mr. Copeland was not the inventor
12 and that Mr. Lin was the sole inventor." Dkt. 71 pp. 10. Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration was
13 denied. Dkt. 81.

14 In the present motion, Plaintiff asserts that there is new evidence establishing that the
15 named inventor, Shawn Copeland, is not the inventor or co-inventor of the '612 patent. Plaintiff
16 also asserts that as a matter of law, the Court should find that Mr. Lin, is at least a co-inventor.

17 SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARDS

18 Summary judgment is proper only if the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure materials
19 on file, and any affidavits show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the
20 movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). The moving party is
21 entitled to judgment as a matter of law when the nonmoving party fails to make a sufficient
22 showing on an essential element of a claim in the case on which the nonmoving party has the
23 burden of proof. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1985). There is no genuine issue
24

1 of fact for trial where the record, taken as a whole, could not lead a rational trier of fact to find
 2 for the non moving party. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586
 3 (1986)(nonmoving party must present specific, significant probative evidence, not simply “some
 4 metaphysical doubt.”). See also Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e). Conversely, a genuine dispute over a
 5 material fact exists if there is sufficient evidence supporting the claimed factual dispute,
 6 requiring a judge or jury to resolve the differing versions of the truth. *Anderson v. Liberty*
 7 *Lobby, Inc.*, 477 .S. 242, 253 (1986); *T.W. Elec. Service Inc. v. Pacific Electrical Contractors*
 8 *Association*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

9 The determination of the existence of a material fact is often a close question. The court
 10 must resolve any factual issues of controversy in favor of the nonmoving party only when the
 11 facts specifically attested by that party contradict facts specifically attested by the moving party.
 12 The nonmoving party may not merely state that it will discredit the moving party’s evidence at
 13 trial, in the hopes that evidence can be developed at trial to support the claim. *T.W. Elect.*
 14 *Service Inc.*, 809 F.2d at 630. Conclusory, non specific statements in affidavits are not
 15 sufficient, and “missing facts” will not be “presumed.” *Lujan v. National Wildlife Federation*, 497
 16 U.S. 871, 888-89 (1990).

17 **CORRECTION OF NAMED INVENTOR - 35 U.S.C. § 256**

18 The validity of a patent requires that the inventors be correctly named. *Chou v. University*
 19 *of Chicago*, 254 F.3d 1347, 1359 (Fed. Cir. 2001). Inventorship of an issued patent may be
 20 corrected by the district court upon request pursuant to 35 U.S.C § 256, which provides:

21 Whenever through error a person is named in an issued patent as the inventor, or
 22 through error an inventor is not named in an issued patent and such error arose
 23 without any deceptive intention on his part, the Commissioner may, on application of
 all the parties and assignees, with proof of the facts and such other requirements as
 may be imposed, issue a certificate correcting such error.

1 The error of omitting inventors or naming persons who are not inventors shall not
2 invalidate the patent in which such error occurred if it can be corrected as provided
3 in this section. The court before which such matter is called in question may order
4 correction of the patent on notice and hearing of all parties concerned and the
5 Commissioner shall issue a certificate accordingly.

6 Inventorship and conception are questions of law that rest on the underlying facts. *Sewall*
7 *v. Walters*, 21 F.3d 411, 415, (Fed. Cir. 1994).

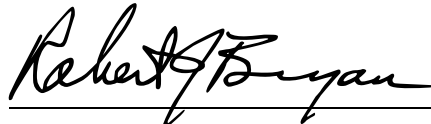
8 Notwithstanding Plaintiff's assertion of newly discovered evidence, the Court finds there
9 continues to exist genuine issues of material fact as to inventorship. This applies to both claims
10 of sole and co-inventorship. Among other issues, there are questions of credibility that are
11 properly to be resolved by the trier of fact. There also are issues of fact concerning the
12 applicability of the affirmative defenses of unclean hands, prior breach, estoppel, and laches.

13 CONCLUSION

14 The Court, having considered the motion, the response, reply, and the relevant documents
15 herein, finds there are genuine issues of material fact and **DENIES** the motion for partial
16 summary judgment. Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

17 Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment as to Joint or Sole Inventorship of
18 United States Patent No. 6,503,612 (Dkt. 86) is **DENIED**.

19 Dated this 18th day of April, 2011.

20 

21 ROBERT J. BRYAN
22 United States District Judge
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